

Supplementary Table. Comparing estimated BF% at various BMI point of Singaporean Chinese in this study versus the 1998 National Health Survey ¹

	Yishun Study					1998 National Health Survey					Difference in BF%				
	BMI 18.5	BMI 25	BMI 30	BMI 35	BMI 40	BMI 18.5	BMI 25	BMI 30	BMI 35	BMI 40	BMI 18.5	BMI 25	BMI 30	BMI 35	BMI 40
Men															
20-39y	19.0	27.7	31.8	34.8	37.0	17.0	23.8	29.0	34.2	39.4	2.0	3.9	2.8	0.6	-2.4
40-59y	20.8	29.5	33.6	36.6	38.8	19.0	25.8	31.0	36.2	41.4	1.8	3.7	2.6	0.4	-2.6
60-79y	22.7	31.3	35.3	38.2	40.4	21.0	27.8	33.0	38.2	43.4	1.7	3.5	2.3	0.0	-3.0
80+ y	23.9	32.6	36.7	39.7	41.9	22.5	29.3	34.5	39.7	44.9	1.4	3.3	2.2	0.0	-3.0
Women															
20-39y	31.8	39.0	42.5	44.9	46.8	27.9	34.7	39.9	45.1	50.3	3.9	4.3	2.6	-0.2	-3.5
40-59y	32.8	40.1	43.5	46.0	47.8	29.9	36.7	41.9	47.1	52.3	2.9	3.4	1.6	-1.1	-4.5
60-79y	33.8	41.1	44.5	47.0	48.8	31.9	38.7	43.9	49.1	54.3	1.9	2.4	0.6	-2.1	-5.5
80+ y	34.6	41.8	45.3	47.7	49.6	33.4	40.2	45.4	50.6	55.8	1.2	1.6	-0.1	-2.9	-6.2

Values presented in percent (%). Difference in BF% is calculated by subtracting values of the 1998 National Health Survey from the current study.

Reference:

1. Deurenberg-Yap M, Schmidt G, Van Staveren WA, Deurenberg P. The paradox of low body mass index and high body fat percentage among Chinese, Malays and Indians in Singapore. *International Journal of Obesity* 2000; **24**(8): 1011-7